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The Urban District of Normanton



Annual Health Report for the Year 1952



Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity and
Child Welfare Service and School Medical Service.

J. M. PATERSON, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspector:

F. WILSON, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I., A.M. Inst. P.C.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NORMANTON.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1952.

Chairman

Cr. W. Moorhouse

Councillors

Crs. G. H. Ambler
H. H. Appleyard, B.E.M.
S. Armstrong, J.P.
B. Bacon
J. Bacon
W. Chivers
A. Clarke
S. Hall
Mrs. M. D. Mackinnon, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V.
J. A. Mackinnon, M.A.
W. E. Metcalf, J.P. C.C.
J. Pyrah
Mrs. M. Snell
C. Sunley
Mrs. M. Sylvester
J. Walker
W. Windross
J. C. Wren

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J. M. Paterson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H. M.R.San.I.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.

Dr. D. J. Haiste - Appointed 3rd November, 1952.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICER.

Dr. H. Scholefield - Maternity & Child Welfare.

PAEDIATRICIAN.

Dr. J. D. Pickup

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna) D.O.

E.N.T. SURGEON.

K. M. Mayall, M.A. M.B. B.Chir. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. D.L.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

A. J. S. Bell-Tawse, B.A. M.B. B.Chir. F.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

Telephone

F. G. Hornby, S.R.N. S.C.M. Q.I.D.N. H.V.

Normanton 2112

M. Stephenson, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.F.N. H.V., Park Pavilion

Normanton 3192

E. W. Chapman, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V.

R. Ward, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V.

MIDWIVES.

Telephone

N. Deakin, S.R.N. S.C.M., 8 Gypsy Lane Estate, Normanton
(Resigned 24th December, 1952).

Normanton 3257

D. Donoghue, S.C.M., 22 Altofts Road, Normanton.

Normanton 3132

I. Lord, S.R.N. S.C.M. 207 Wakefield Road, Normanton.

Normanton 3154

D. Whitworth, S.R.N. S.C.M., 11 Cross Queen Street, Normanton.

Normanton 2311

F. G. Hornby, S.R.N. S.C.M. Q.I.D.N. H.V., 24 Pearson Street,
Altofts, Normanton.

Normanton 2112

★ Relief Midwife.

HOME NURSES.

Telephone

P. I. Mashford, S.R.N. S.C.M. R.S.C.N. Q.I.D.N., 24 Pearson Street,
Altofts, Normanton.

Normanton 2112

L. Epton, S.R.N. S.C.M., 325 Castleford Road, Normanton.

Normanton 3205

B. Prince, S.R.N. S.C.M., 1 Beckbridge Estate, Normanton.

Normanton 3283

B. C. Dixon, S.R.N. Q.I.D.N., 8 Brook St., Altofts, Normanton.

Normanton 2384

★ Relief Home Nurse.

TEMPORARY HOME NURSE.

M. McNaney, 8 Woodhouse Mount, Normanton - Appointed 8th December, 1952.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NORMANTON

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1952

To The Chairman and Members of the Normanton Urban District Council.

I have the honour of presenting to you this, my sixth annual report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1952.

Statistics and Social Conditions
of the Area.

Area (Acres).....	3,061
Population (Estimated R.G.).....	18,950
Number of inhabited houses (1938).....	5,015
Number of inhabited houses (1952).....	5,584
Rateable Value.....	£76,061
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£292
Density of Population.....	6.19 persons per acre

The Urban District is divided into four wards, namely:-

Normanton, Common, Woodhouse, and Altofts.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Live. Legitimate.....	174	148	322
Illegitimate.....	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>175</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>324</u>
Still. Legitimate.....	5	4	9
Illegitimate.....	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>
Total Births... ..	<u>180</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>333</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 17.09 (corrected 17.6).

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 0.475

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>
Live Birth Rate for Normanton.....	17.7	16.4	16.5	15.67	17.09
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales....	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>
Still Birth Rate for Normanton.....	0.52	0.41	0.52	0.37	0.47
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales...	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.35

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE - NEO NATAL PERIOD.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.....	5	2	7
Illegitimate.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

Death Rate of Infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births - 21.60

DEATHS OF INFANTS FROM PREMATUREITY IN NEO NATAL PERIOD.

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
-	1	1

Death Rate of Infants from Prematurity per 1,000 Live Births - 3.09

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate.....	6	2	8
Illegitimate.....	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Live Births - 24.69

DIARRHOEAL DEATH RATES OF INFANTS
UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE
(per 1,000 Live Births).

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Normanton.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
1948	11.80	3.3
1949	3.18	3.0
1950	0.00	1.9
1951	6.71	1.4
1952	0.00	1.1

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>
<u>All infants per 1,000 Live Births.</u>					
Normanton.....	32.00	29.00	34.6	40.26	24.69
England & Wales.....	34.00	32.00	29.8	29.6	27.6
<u>Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.</u>					
Normanton.....	32.00	30.00	35.7	41.95	24.84
<u>Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births.</u>					
Normanton.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population).

	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
All causes (corrected - 11.26). Crude -	10.24	12.7
Infective and parasitic diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	0.21	0.11
Tuberculosis Respiratory.	0.11	0.37
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	0.05	0.00
All forms of Tuberculosis.	0.16	0.37
Cancer.	2.16	1.89
Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	1.11	1.53
Heart and Circulatory.	3.69	4.52
Respiratory Diseases.	1.00	2.26
Maternal Mortality.	0.00	0.00

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - 1952.

	<u>Normanton.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
<u>Maternal Mortality Rate</u> <u>(per 1,000 live & still births).</u>		
(1) Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium.	0.00	0.09
(2) Abortion with toxæmia.	0.00	0.02
(3) Other toxæmias of pregnancy and puerperium.	0.00	0.21
(4) Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth.	0.00	0.09
(5) Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia.	0.00	0.04
(6) Abortion with sepsis.	0.00	0.07
(7) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	0.00	0.20
	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.72</u>

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS (cont'd).

Normanton. England & Wales.

Death Rates (per 1,000 Home Population).

All causes (corrected - 11.26).	10.24	11.30
Typhoid and Paratyphoid.	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough.	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria.	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis.	0.16	0.24
Influenza.	0.00	0.04
Smallpox.	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis).	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia.	0.42	0.47

DEATHS.

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
112	82	194

CAUSES OF DEATH (Figures taken from Registrar General's Tables).

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	1	1	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease.	3	-	3
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections.	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	-	1	1
Other infective and parasitic disease.	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	8	3	11
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	4	-	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	4	4
	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>30</u>
c/fwd.			

CAUSES OF DEATH (cont'd.).

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total</u>
b/fwd.	17	13	30
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	10	5	15
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	3	3
Diabetes.	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	10	11	21
Coronary disease, angina.	21	10	31
Hypertension with heart disease.	3	2	5
Other heart disease.	14	14	28
Other circulatory disease.	2	4	6
Influenza.	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	6	2	8
Bronchitis.	6	5	11
Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate.	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	12	8	20
Motor vehicle accidents.	2	-	2
All other accidents.	3	3	6
Suicide.	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
TOTAL.	<u>112</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>194</u>

It is noticeable that, after a steady fall in the Birth Rate which first became apparent in 1948, and has continued ever since, there has been in 1952 a welcome increase in this direction and one reminiscent of the birth rates of the peak years between 1942 and 1948. It is too early yet to form an opinion as to its exact causes but one is tempted to wonder whether it may be due, amongst other things, to a post-war stabilisation of home life. This increase is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the comparable rate for England and Wales still continues to be on the decline, and it may well be that a close watch on local conditions during 1953 might prove interesting.

Our Death Rate for all infants under one year of age is 24.69 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 27.6 for England and Wales. This is the lowest Infantile Death Rate ever recorded for Normanton and is considerably less than half what it was in 1943 when it stood at 65 per 1,000 live births.

A closer analysis of our Death Rate for infants under one year, i.e. 24.69 per 1,000 live births, shows that deaths in infants during the neo-natal period (i.e. under one month of age), accounted for a rate of 21.60 per 1,000 live births, and a further sub-division of this rate shows that the Prematurity Death Rate was 3.09, the Congenital Deformities Rate was 6.18 and the Birth Injuries Rate was 9.27, whilst the Death Rate of infants between one month and one year was but 3.09 per 1,000 live births.

It is refreshing to note that there were again no deaths in illegitimate infants nor in infants under two years of age from Diarrhoeal conditions.

There has not been a single maternal death in Normanton since 1948, a record of which we may well be proud.

So far as our records go, it would appear that the Death Rate from all causes is the lowest ever in Normanton, and apart from Infective Parasitic Diseases and Cancer rates, the down pointing in the case of the others is fairly uniform.

The Cancer Death Rate is as much a national as it is a local problem. The increase is directly proportionate to the industrialisation of a country, it is higher in urban than rural areas, it is more prevalent in the more northerly climates, and is thirty times commoner in persons over 45 years of age. One cannot but assume that the cause of Cancer is some factor or group of factors inherent in our civilisation and whilst even now the emphasis of medical science is focussed on the means of eradicating this condition, we cannot but remain perturbed at its increasing incidence.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	7	8	1	3	1	1	1	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-

Comparison between numbers
on Tuberculosis Register in
1951 and 1952.

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
(a) Number of cases on Register 1st January.	83	21	104	85	18	103
(b) New cases notified during the year.	11	3	14	15	4	19
(c) Restored to Register.	-	-	-	1	-	1
(d) TOTALS.	94	24	118	101	22	123
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year.	9	6	15	13	3	16
(f) Number of cases left on Register at the end of the year.	85	18	103	88	19	107

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications.

Pulmonary
Tuberculosis.

Non-Pulmonary
Tuberculosis.

Average Rate per 1,000 Population
for the 10 year period 1943 - 1952.

0.9

0.3

Rate per 1,000 Population for 1952.

0.8

0.2

Mortality.

Pulmonary
Tuberculosis.

Non-Pulmonary
Tuberculosis.

Average Rate per 1,000 Population
for the 10 year period 1943 - 1952.

0.4

0.07

Rate per 1,000 Population for 1952.

0.1

0.05

A critical survey of the data for an average of 10 years (1943 - 1952), and for the year 1952 reveals the facts that the notification rates for both Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis have fallen somewhat, but whilst the mortality rate for Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis has fallen appreciably, that for Pulmonary Tuberculosis has shown a staggering reduction. Whether this be in the nature of a freak result or not, time alone will tell, since our local rate has been found to be subject to considerable variation over the years, but one thing is certain, namely that the mortality rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Normanton for 1952 is the lowest ever recorded. As a generalisation, it may be stated that experience has shown that the fall in the notification rate has lagged behind that of the mortality rate. Closer investigation has shown that there are certain factors at work contributing to this phenomenon and of these it may be of more than passing interest to cite the following:-

- (i) Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis still contain a goodly percentage of advanced cases, but they also contain an increasing number of early cases of Tuberculosis and it is from this latter type of case that we can hope to effect the largest number of permanent cures. These early notifications are coming to light as a result of the extensive health propaganda now being publicised by press and radio, the early diagnosis that can be effected by means of X-rays, the activities of the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit, and not least, the valuable work done by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor in rounding up all known contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis to go for a check-up by the Chest Physician.
- (ii) During recent years, a further impetus has been given to the treatment of Tuberculosis following the discovery of the beneficial effects of such drugs as Streptomycin, P.A.S. and, more recently, I.N.H. Whilst it is true that these drugs, in conjunction with the older forms of treatment, have had a most salutary effect on the successful treatment of early cases of Tuberculosis, it is equally true to say that they have had a slowing-down effect on the progress of the more advanced cases of Tuberculosis, thus tending to make the disease more chronic in its duration.

In those cases of pulmonary infections of an advanced nature and of a type where the possibility of active infection cannot be dismissed from our minds, the ominous significance of the position must not be overlooked in our final summing up. In retaliation it behoves us, therefore, to continue to intensify our efforts towards the discovery and treatment of early cases of Tuberculosis, and to make what provision we can to rehouse overcrowded infective types of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The B.C.G. vaccine has now become a recognised means of producing an immunity against Tuberculosis in certain selected groups of the population who are still negative to the disease. Such groups comprise contacts of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, e.g. young children in tuberculous households, nurses, medical students etc., and during 1952, twelve children, all under school age, were so immunised.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1952, IN AGE GROUPS.

Notified Diseases.	Under 1 yr.	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25 & over	No Age.	Total	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Measles	17	77	111	73	1	1	1	-	281	3	1
Whooping Cough.	20	56	60	47	2	1	1	-	187	4	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	-	1	18	22	4	-	-	-	45	39	-
Polio-myelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-
Polio-encephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notified Diseases	0-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 & over	No Age.	Total	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Dysentery.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	4	3	-	7	-	-
Pneumonia.	2	5	10	8	11	-	36	-	8
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Food Poisoning.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

In spite of the fact that 1952 was an inter-epidemic year, there were 281 Measles notifications during the year, with one death, the first such death since 1938, and the Whooping Cough notifications were close on three times more than the number for 1951.

For the third year in succession we have not had a confirmed case of Diphtheria in Normanton, and the Scarlet Fever notifications were not excessive. Poliomyelitis accounted for two cases, both of whom were over 25 years of age.

The notification and death rates from Pneumonia were about average and there were no cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever.

FOOD POISONING.

During the year only one case of Food Poisoning occurred and laboratory investigations, faeces etc. revealed the presence of the Salmonella Typhimurium organism.

The illness, which was fairly severe, manifested itself mainly in the form of Diarrhoea.

Unfortunately it was not possible to obtain samples of the food concerned and the probable origin of infection or contamination of the food remains unknown. It is of interest to note that two contacts, who were relatives, were found to be suffering from a Para.B. infection.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Supply.

Water is purchased in bulk from Wakefield County Borough, a maximum of 505,000 gallons per day being available. This water is soft in character, having a temporary hardness of 18 parts per million, and a total hardness of 53 parts per million.

Purification.

Purification is carried out at the Wakefield Waterworks and no further local treatment is given.

Consumption.

In 1952 the average daily consumption for the Normanton Urban District was 473,501 gallons per day, of which 390,100 gallons were used for domestic purposes and 83,401 gallons per day industrially. There was a sufficiency of water for all uses.

All houses, with the exception of one farmhouse and one farm cottage, receive water from the Town's main, and three houses are supplied from communal standpipes.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951.

Removal to Hospital or other suitable Premises
of persons in need of care and attention.

I am pleased to report that during the year under review it was not necessary to invoke the powers granted under Section 47 of these Acts.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

Our Public Swimming Baths continue to provide the same healthy recreation for which they have been so long justly popular and, in order that the water should come within the prescribed limits of purity, extensive sampling, both bacteriological and chemical, was carried out. None of the thirty eight samples sent for bacteriological analysis showed any evidence of coliform infection. Chemical analysis of the water showed, as time went on, a steady, undesirable accumulation of total solids as well as of albuminoid ammonia and of the oxygen absorption rate. For this reason, your Surveyor towards the end of July emptied the Baths of water, refilled them and rechlorinated the water. It was thought desirable, as a precautionary measure against Poliomyelitis, to step up the free chlorine residual in the water during the late summer and autumn to about 1.5 parts per million. This was done as it is now an accepted fact that Poliomyelitis is a bowel type of infection which can be transmitted to water and thence to susceptible persons.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER
PART 3 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

Statistical data is supplied covering the work carried out under this section and an opportunity will be taken in this preamble to elaborate somewhat on certain salient aspects of it.

Relaxation Exercises Clinic - Comment was made in my previous report on the inauguration on the 10th September, 1951 of a Relaxation Exercises Clinic, and the success of this venture during 1952 promises well for the future. The object of this service is to enable the expectant mother, by means of graduated exercises during the long, weary months of pregnancy, to tone up her abdominal and pelvic muscles to such an extent that when the final ordeal arrives she can tackle it with confidence. As the name implies, the emphasis of the training is put on relaxation rather than on continued bearing down so that in labour, when the muscles are brought into action they act as a finely integrated piece of machinery and in unison, thus giving the maximum possible effect for each effort. The results of this are two-fold, and the beneficial effects are felt by both the mother and the child - the mother feels less weary at the end of her labour, and the unborn child is not subject to the same strains and stresses as is evidenced in the older method. Those accustomed to the older method are pleasantly surprised at the rhythm of the new relaxation methods which appear to call for very little or no effort on the part of the mother.

The Relaxation Classes are in charge of an experienced midwife and one notable feature is that by means of the talks and discussions with the midwife, and amongst themselves, the expectant mothers do not now approach their confinements with that feeling of dread so often engendered in the past from lack of an opportunity to ventilate their fears and dreads.

Gas & Air Analgesia Service - The purpose of Gas and Air Analgesia is to numb the pains of labour by means of a measure which is perfectly safe to use, but nevertheless extremely effective in achieving its objective, and this service continues to grow in popularity, a measure of which can be obtained by an analysis of our results over a period of five years.

When the service was begun in Normanton in 1948, it was employed in only 14% of all domiciliary confinements in that year, but by 1952 this figure had increased to over 72% of all domiciliary confinements, used by itself or in conjunction with the antispasmodic drug Pethidine.

Premature Babies - During the year, 24 Premature Births were notified in Normanton and, of these, only one died directly from the effects of prematurity. Although this is the largest number of Premature Births which has occurred over a period of six years in this community and on three occasions there has been a death directly due to prematurity, it is the first time that the ratio between Premature Births and Prematurity Deaths has been so low. In addition, four Premature Stillbirths were notified. This low Prematurity Death Rate speaks well for the care and nursing given to these infants by all who have had the care and handling of them, whether it be on the district or in hospital.

Home Help Service - This service continues to fill a very real gap in the needs of our community and the services of Home Helps, originally limited to maternity cases, now cover all sections of the community. During 1952, 155 Normanton persons in all the various categories benefited by the service as against 57 in 1948, and the equivalent of 20 full-time Home Helps were employed in the whole of the Division. The demand, however, exceeds the supply available, and this tends to cramp the service somewhat.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

CENTRE	Days and times of sessions.	No. of sessions during the year.	ATTENDANCES				Attending for first time	
			0 - 1	Average per session	1 - 5	Average per session	0 - 1	1 - 5
Altofts	Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	50	790	15.8	448	8.96	40	-
Normanton Park Pavilion	Tuesdays & Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.	96	2948	30.7	823	8.57	197	13
		146	3738	25.6	1271	8.7	237	13

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

<u>Centre.</u>	<u>Number of sessions.</u>	<u>Number of attendances.</u>	<u>Average per session.</u>	<u>Number attending for first time.</u>
Park Pavilion, Normanton.	50	379	7.58	49

Details are given below of the proprietary brands of foods etc. which were available at cost price to all women attending the Clinics.

Arachis Oil.	Scotts Twin Pack Cereal.
Cod Liver Oil Pure.	Ostermilk No.1.
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.	Ostermilk No.2.
Cow & Gate Full Cream.	.Roboleine.
Colact.	Ambrosia Lactation Tablets.
Farex.	Viol.
Glucose.	Wheat Germ.
Horlicks.	Adexolin Tablets.
Minadex.	Adexolin Drops.
Trufood Cereal.	Ovaltine.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

	<u>1951.</u>	<u>1952.</u>
Total number of deliveries - as Midwife.	192	186
Total number of deliveries - as Maternity Nurse.	6	6
Total number of patients ante-natally examined.	263	194
Number of cases delivered under Gas & Air Analgesia.	132	140
Percentage of women having Gas & Air Analgesia.	66.6%	72.92%

RELAXATION EXERCISES CLINIC.

As mentioned previously, this Clinic, which was commenced on the 10th September, 1951, progressed during 1952. Six courses were held during the year and 24 patients attended, of whom 18 finished the course. There was a total of 134 attendances at these classes, there being 19 primipara cases and 5 multipara cases attending.

BREAST FEEDING/ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

This Clinic is held at the Park Pavilion, Normanton, for expectant and nursing mothers, and details of attendances etc. are given below in respect of 1952.

						<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Breast Feeding Mothers.</u>		
						<u>56</u>	<u>7</u>		
						<u>Ante-Natal</u>	<u>Post-Natal</u>		
						<u>Primipara.</u>	<u>Multipara.</u>	<u>Primipara.</u>	<u>Multipara.</u>
Private doctor subsequently did					}	2	4	-	-
not advise Breast Feeding.						2	1	-	-
Miscarriages, Stillbirths, etc.						4	2	-	-
Baby would not Breast Feed.						-	1	-	-
Mother's refusal to Breast Feed.						-		-	-
Breast fed for a period of up to					1 month	4	11	1	1
"	"	"	"	"	2 months	4	1	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	3 months	3	1	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	4 months	4	3	3	-
"	"	"	"	"	5 months	-	5	-	1
"	"	"	"	"	6 months	1	-	-	1
"	"	"	"	"	7 months	-	2	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	8 months	-	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	9 months	-	1	-	-
						24	32	4	3

1. Expectant Mothers.

(a) Ante-Natal Primipara.

24 attended - 21% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months.

(b) Ante-Natal Multipara.

32 attended - 34% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months or over

2. Breast Feeding Mothers.

(a) Post-Natal Primipara.

4 attended - 75% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months.

(b) Post-Natal Multipara.

3 attended - 67% of these continued breast feeding from over 3 to 6 months.

PREMATURE INFANTS (Babies weighing 5 lbs. 8 ozs.
or less at birth).

		<u>Died.</u>
Number born at home and nursed at home	- 8	-
Number born at home and nursed in hospital	- 1	1
Number born and nursed in hospital	- <u>15</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>24</u>	<u>4</u>
Number of premature stillbirths	- 4	
Number of premature babies who died in the neo-natal period as a direct result of prematurity.) - 1))	

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Sessions were held on Tuesdays and Fridays at the Park Pavilion, Normanton up to the 29th August, 1952, after which date they were held at the Divisional Public Health Office, "Castledene", Castleford.

The following are the numbers of new cases and attendances in the 0 - 4 and 5 - 15 age groups during the year.

<u>New Cases</u>		<u>Total number of attendances</u>	
<u>0 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 15</u>	<u>0 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 15</u>
60	26	1006	626

VACCINATION

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during the year:-

	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 yr.</u>	<u>2 - 4 yrs.</u>	<u>5 - 14 yrs.</u>	<u>15 yrs. or over.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Number vaccinated	44	3	3	-	9	59
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	-	1	10	11

HOME HELP SERVICE

Number of cases during 1952	-	155
Number of Part-time Home Helps employed at 31st December, 1952.	-	21

HOME NURSING SERVICE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>	<u>Total Number of visits</u>
1951	591	9,917
1952	806	13,393

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of schools	-	17
Number of schools inspected	-	8
Average number of pupils attending school during 1952.	-	3534
Number of children inspected	-	520

EYE CLINICS

Number of children examined.	-	167
Number of children prescribed spectacles.	-	89
Number referred for operative treatment.	-	-
Number of sessions held.	-	15

MENTAL HEALTH OCCUPATION CENTRE

The Occupation Centre has made good progress during the past year, and the average weekly attendance was 170.

Mrs. Dawson, the Supervisor, left to take up similar work in Scarborough in May, and in September, Mrs. E. M. Phillips was appointed. The remainder of the staff remains the same.

This Centre was opened originally to cater for the needs of the Normanton and Castleford, and the Rothwell Divisions but it has been found possible to admit children from practically all surrounding Divisions.

Transport is provided through the medium of the County Ambulance Service but owing to the heavy and increasing commitments of the Ambulance Service, difficulty is being experienced as regards the provision of sitting case cars and tentative arrangements were going forward at the end of the year with a view to finding an alternative means of transport.

In January, 1952, an inspector from the Board of Control visited the Centre and was pleased with the activities and general set-up of the work.

Good use is made of the wireless and the more important National events have been followed with interest. A marked improvement has been made in handwork and plain sewing.

On the 3rd July the Annual School Outing was held, again made possible through the generosity of the County Council. This year the children visited Knaresborough and Fountains Abbey where they had a picnic lunch.

A Harvest Festival was held in October and the Curate of the Parish Church conducted a service. There was a lovely display of flowers, fruit and vegetables and after the Children's Service these were given to the Church for distribution and decoration.

A Parents' Day and Sale of Work was held on the 4th December when the parents were given the opportunity to see the work of the children. The Sale realised £7. 6s. 0d. - a financial improvement on past efforts.

There has not been much illness among the children, and the general cleanliness has been noted by the school nurse.

One boy left the Centre in March to attend an Industrial Centre in Leeds where, I am informed, he is attending regularly and is making very good progress. During the year, three children have been admitted to Institutions.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their co-operation, and to the Sanitary Inspector, colleagues in other Departments, and the staff of my Department for their willing assistance throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON
Medical Officer of Health.

THE URBAN DISTRICT
OF
NORMANTON

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1952

F. WILSON, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
ON THE WORK OF HIS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1952.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Urban District Council of Normanton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services for the year 1952. The Report on Sanitary Administration covers the year ending 31st December, 1952 whilst the Cleansing Section is for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1953.

The year saw the coming into force of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, but there have not been any other changes in legislation worthy of note.

Houses generally continue to wear out and not be replaced and much time is spent getting repairs done to property which should long ago have been demolished. The need for a national effort to abolish the slums becomes more pressing as the years go by with a steadily worsening housing situation in spite of the substantial numbers of new houses completed by successive governments since the war.

Mixed Waste Paper fell in price during the year from £13 per ton to £7 10s. 0d. per ton thus playing havoc with estimates in spite of the large quantities of waste paper still being collected.

Tipping commenced at Snydale Quarry during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

A considerable portion of the work of the department is still devoted to the elimination of nuisances, sanitary defects, and housing repairs generally.

The following is a summary of the work in this connection:-

Total number of Nuisance Inspections made (under P.H.&H.A.).....	674
Total number of Inspections made.....	3813
Total number of Informal Notices served.....	484
Total number of Statutory Notices Served (P.H.Act).....	219

These were split up as follows:-

Section 39 Notices.....	52
Section 45 Notices.....	53
Section 75 Notices.....	24
Section 93 Notices.....	90

Total	219
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Section 93 Final Notices.....	6
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Nuisances outstanding end of 1951.....	68
Nuisances found 1952.....	484

Total needing abatement.....	552
Abated during 1952.....	499

Outstanding end of 1952.....	53
------------------------------	----

Notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1936.....	1
Notices under Section 9 complied with by the Local Authority in default of owners.....	1

The following is the list of work carried out during the year as a result of notices served:-

Roofs repaired.....	93
Chimney stacks repaired or re-built.....	22
Flashings to chimney repaired or renewed.....	0
Chimney flues repaired or re-constructed.....	15

Eavesgutters cleared repaired or renewed.....	46
Gratings provided to gullies.....	5
Dampness on walls remedied.....	10
House walls repaired or re-built.....	36
Skylights repaired or renewed.....	1
Ventilation bricks provided to walls.....	5
Door frames repaired or renewed.....	33
Weatherbars provided or repaired.....	9
Door steps renewed.....	1
Windows repaired rehung or replaced.....	113
Window sills repaired or renewed.....	2
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed.....	57
Parlour fire-grates repaired or renewed.....	6
Bedroom fire-grates repaired or renewed.....	2
Fire-backs repaired or renewed.....	15
Set-pots repaired or renewed.....	12
Ventilated food stores provided.....	1
Plasterwork of walls and ceilings repaired or renewed.....	79
Floors repaired or renewed.....	25
Wash-hand basins renewed.....	1
Sinks renewed or re-fixed.....	29
Broken and defective sink waste pipes renewed.....	23
Staircases re-constructed or repaired.....	3
Dustbins renewed.....	223
Coal-store roofs repaired.....	4
Coal-store walls repaired.....	3
Cellar grates renewed.....	3
A sufficient supply of water provided to dwelling houses....	6
New taps provided.....	2
W.C. roofs repaired.....	6
W.C. doors repaired or renewed.....	5
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed.....	29
W.C. pedestal basins renewed.....	14
W.C. seats repaired or renewed.....	1
W.C. walls repaired or re-built.....	2
Defective connections between W.C. basin and flushpipe repaired.....	9
No. of premises provided with adequate sanitary accommodation for public use.....	1
Burst W.C. pipes repaired or renewed.....	66
Stopped W.C. drains cleared and repaired.....	18
Defective W.C. drains repaired or re-laid.....	3
Defective surface water drains cleared or repaired.....	10
Leaking yard drains repaired or renewed.....	3
Drainage systems overhauled and re-laid.....	6
Drains cleared.....	218
Vent shafts repaired or renewed.....	2
Yard surfaces repaired or renewed.....	12
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed.....	1
Cases of cellar flooding remedied.....	2
Hopper heads cleared repaired or renewed.....	1
Manhole covers re-paired or renewed.....	2

Accumulations of offensive refuse removed.....	3
Dirty and insanitary yards, areas etc. to buildings.....	3
Miscellaneous nuisances abated.....	7

WATER

The whole of the water supply is obtained in bulk from Wakefield Corporation. It is filtered and chlorinated by the supplying authority, although owing to the uncoated condition of the mains much of the chlorine is dissipated by the time it arrives in Normanton.

The consumption was September 1951 - September 1952.

Altofts	135540
Normanton	38269

Total	<u>173809</u> thousand gallons
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The cost worked out at 1/2d. per 1,000 gallons. The consumption per head of the population was 25 gallons per day

Two houses in the district are not on a piped supply but are supplied from shallow wells and have to boil their water, and three of the Canal Lock Houses are supplied by stand pipe.

During the year under review regular routine samples for Bacteriological examination were taken.

	No. of samples submitted	No. Satisfactory	No. not Satisfactory
<u>Bacteriological Samples</u>	130	102	28
<u>Chemical Samples</u>	10	10	-
Totals	140	112	28

Details of the various samples reveal that in January 1952 a bad sample was obtained from 396 Castleford Rd. Normanton 2 coliform bacilli (Intermediate type 1) being isolated and from Dr. Inman's, Castleford Rd., 3 coliform bacilli (Intermediate type 1) being isolated subsequent samples proved satisfactory. This is interesting when viewed in the light of subsequent events.

From that date onwards until the middle of September samples of tap water from the mains were taken at intervals and all proved satisfactory.

On the 18th September however, I took a sample of tap water from Normanton Common School Canteen and this proved unsatisfactory, the result being telephoned to me on Saturday morning the 20th September. At first sight it appeared that the trouble might have arisen from a defective tap, and so as is standard practice I took two further samples from the School Canteen the same day and made arrangements with the Public Health Laboratory for them to telephone to me the results on Sunday morning at my office.

On Sunday, the Laboratory informed me that both the samples I had taken the previous day were unsatisfactory having high counts of presumptive bacillus coli. I at once got into touch with the Surveyor who commenced chlorination the same day. Later in the afternoon I was able to telephone Dr. Paterson informing him what was happening. I also told Dr. Paterson that I was proposing to take further samples from the streets about the school in the afternoon and early evening to determine the area of contamination. He agreed with my proposed action and samples were taken accordingly. The samples from the streets in the vicinity of the canteen proved unsatisfactory but by the time the results were available the Surveyor had poured massive doses of chlorine into the mains. Subsequent samples showed that the contamination was confined to the area of the Common.

Chlorination ceased on Wednesday midnight, the 24th September and subsequent samples again proved unsatisfactory and as a result chlorination was resumed. This was continued until Friday the 17th October.

A large number of samples were taken at intervals and all samples taken after the 17th October proved satisfactory apart from two minor cases of contamination in which subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

I include below details of the individual samples of water taken by me for Bacteriological Examination in connection with this matter from the 18th September to the 25th October.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place where taken</u>	<u>Result</u>
18/9/52	Town Hall	Satisfactory
18/9/52	Public Baths (Deep End)	Satisfactory
18/9/52	Public Baths (Shallow End)	Satisfactory
18/9/52	Normanton Common School Canteen	18 Intermediate type 1
20/9/52	" " " "	180 " " "

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place where taken</u>	<u>Result</u>
20/9/52	Normanton Common School Canteen	50 Intermediate type 1
20/9/52	" " " "	5 " " "
21/9/52	" " " "	25 " " "
21/9/52	School House, Normanton Common	5 " " "
		and Aerogenes type 1
21/9/52	432 Castleford Rd.	25 Intermediate type 1
21/9/52	39 Norwood Street.	25 " " "
21/9/52	304 Castleford Rd.	13 " " "
22/9/52	School House Normanton Common	13 " " "
22/9/52	Normanton Common School Canteen	35 " " "
		and 1 B.coli type
22/9/52	402 Castleford Rd.	17 Intermediate type 1
22/9/52	7 Norwood Street.	50 " " "
25/9/52	88 Pontefract Rd.	5 Irregular type 8 and irregular other types
25/9/52	453 Castleford Rd.	3 Intermediate type 1
25/9/52	15 Norwood Street.	13 " " "
25/9/52	338 Castleford Rd.	50 " " "
		and irregular type 8
25/9/52	Normanton Common School Canteen	25 Intermediate type 1
25/9/52	3 Park Avenue	Satisfactory
25/9/52	1 Gladstone Street	Satisfactory
25/9/52	454 Castleford Rd.	Satisfactory
25/9/52	3 Co-operative St.	Satisfactory - 0.1 free chlorine in 1,000,000 part water.
25/9/52	Town Hall	Satisfactory
26/9/52	4 Benson Lane	13 Intermediate type 1
26/9/52	19 Mill Lane	8 " " "
26/9/52	Normanton Common School Canteen	13 " " "
26/9/52	28 Princess St.	Satisfactory
26/9/52	6 Church Lane	"
26/9/52	181 Snydale Rd.	"
26/9/52	Town Hall	"
26/9/52	7 Norwood St.	11 Intermediate type 1
26/9/52	4 Woodhead Place	Satisfactory
30/9/52	Normanton Common School Canteen	"
30/9/52	19 Mill Lane	"
30/9/52	405 Castleford Rd.	"
30/9/52	5 Benson Lane	"
30/9/52	17 Co-operative St.	"
30/9/52	414 Castleford Rd.	"
30/9/52	9 Gladstone St.	"
30/9/52	174 Pontefract Rd.	"
30/9/52	1 Dunnill St.	"
8/10/52	Normanton Common School Canteen	"
8/10/52	174 Pontefract Rd.	"
8/10/52	33 Co-operative St.	"

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place where taken</u>	<u>Result</u>
8/10/52	17 Mill Lane	Satisfactory
8/10/52	416 Castleford Rd.	"
16/10/52	74 Pontefract Rd.	"
16/10/52	18 Haw Hill View	"
16/10/52	9 Co-operative St.	"
16/10/52	9 Mill Lane	"
16/10/52	473 Castleford Rd.	"
16/10/52	Normanton Common School Canteen	"
18/10/52	176 Pontefract Rd.	"
18/10/52	3 Dunnill St.	"
18/10/52	480 Castleford Rd.	"
18/10/52	473 Castleford Rd.	"
18/10/52	Normanton Common School Canteen	"
18/10/52	School House Normanton Common	"
23/10/52	5 Park Avenue	"
23/10/52	9 Carlton St.	"
23/10/52	183 Castleford Rd.	"
23/10/52	Normanton Common School Canteen	"
23/10/52	4 Benson Square	2 B. aerogenes type 1
23/10/52	School House, Castleford Rd.	2 " " "
25/10/52	Normanton Common School Canteen	Satisfactory
25/10/52	School House, Castleford Rd.	"
25/10/52	4 Benson Lane (Tap on)	"
25/10/52	4 Benson Lane (Tap off)	"

NOTE

B. coli type 1 - This indicates faecal pollution either human or animal.

Intermediate type 1 - This indicates soil pollution i.e. soil getting into the main.

Aerogenes type 1 & 2 - These indicate that vegetable matter has gained access to the main, for example falling leaves, etc.

Irregular type 8 - Not harmful.

Arising out of this matter it appeared that there could have been various causes of this trouble which are summarised as follows:-

1. The obsolete type of ball valve hydrant of which there are many in Normanton function satisfactorily where the water pressure is on, but permit dirt and other extraneous matter to gain access to the mains when the pressure is turned off, and bacteria are subsequently circulated with the water in the mains.

These may or may not be harmful. However, Normanton is an area where mining subsidence is very prevalent and there is always the possibility of sewage being present from a fractured sewer or drain.

2. Repairs had recently been carried out in the Castleford Rd. area and 9 valve type hydrants had been fitted to replace ball type hydrants as above. Chlorination had not subsequently been carried out.
3. There is not normally free chlorine present in the mains in Normanton due to the uncoated condition of the water mains.

The Surveyor in his capacity as Water Engineer prepared detailed recommendations as a result of which the Council agreed to carry out the following works:-

1. Where ever possible chlorination to be carried out after repairs, alterations, or temporary shut down, (as a matter of fact 3 Wallace and Tiernan chemical reagent feeders have been purchased for this purpose).
2. Ball type hydrants are to be gradually replaced by valve type hydrants.
3. If possible a scheme is to be instituted with neighbouring authorities for carrying out chlorination of all water entering Normanton as a normal practice.

No further contamination of the mains has been noted since that date.

WATER SUPPLY - PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Routine samples of the water in the Bathing Pool of the Public Swimming Baths, High Street were submitted during the six months the bath was open (May 5th - September 20th 1952) The details of these are as follows:-

	Bacteriological Samples		Chemical Samples	
	No. Obtained	No. Satisfactory	No. Obtained	No. Satisfactory
<u>May</u>	8	8	-	-
<u>June</u>	10	10	-	-
<u>July</u>	10	10	1	1
<u>August</u>	6	6	-	-
<u>September</u>	4	4	1	1
Totals	38	38	2	2

A Wallace and Tiernan Breakpoint Chlorination plant is installed and the bath was well conducted at all times. The water in the baths is changed twice during the season to prevent an excessive accumulation of albuminoid ammonia which would indicate unoxidised urea.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

3 Additional Water Closets were provided during 1952 to existing properties. There were 5584 habitable houses at the end of the year having the following Sanitary Accommodation:-

Water Closets.....	5969
Waste Water Closets.....	22
Chemical Closets.....	18
Privy Middens.....	6

Total No. of Closets in District 6015

Percentage of closets on the water carriage system.....99.8

All chemical closets, and privy middens which can be converted to water closets have been dealt with. The Council empty all chemical closets without charge.

Cesspools are emptied by the Karrier "Yorkshire" combined gully and cesspool emptying machine. This has proved to be excellent.

BRAINAGE

I am responsible for testing all drains, in the District

both to new and to old properties.

35 inspections were paid during the year in connection with drainage the smoke, colour, and water tests being used in different instances.

Sewers were extended during the year to Site 24A for 90 Council houses not yet built and to Illingworth Avenue and Parker Avenue (private enterprise houses).

40 Houses are not connected to the sewer because no sewers are available.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are carried out in the district:-

Tripe Boiler.....1

12 inspections were paid to these premises during the year. These are on the small side there being only one room but allowing for that, the business is fairly well conducted.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year there were 2 caravans in the district and 5 inspections were made in connection with these.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 & 1948

The following inspections were made by Sanitary Inspectors:-

	No. in register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
<u>Non-Power Factories</u>	25	10	-	-
<u>Power Factories</u>	49	18	2	-
TOTAL	74	28	2	-

No complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories The following improvements were carried out to Factory Premises during the year:-

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of Cleanliness	3	3
Unreasonable temperature	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	2	2
Other offences	1	1
Total	7	7
- 2/10 -		

There are no outworkers.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

The work is carried out by the Part-Time Rodent Operator and the following table gives details of types of infestations dealt with.

	<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Dwelling House</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>	<u>All others including business premises</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total No. of properties in the district	9	5584	19	318	5934
No. of properties inspected					
(a) <u>Notification</u>	3	26	-	7	36
(b) <u>Survey or otherwise</u>	2	-	-	4	6
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested with rats	<u>Major</u> - <u>Minor</u> 5	- 26	- -	- 11	- 42
No. of properties seriously infested with mice	-	-	-	-	-
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	5	26	-	11	42
Notices served under Section 4.					
(1) <u>Treatment</u>	-	-	-	-	-
(2) <u>Structural Works Proofing</u>	-	1	-	-	1
Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases where default action was taken by the Local Authority Section 4.	-	-	-	-	-
No. of block control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

105 Rodent Control visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors in addition to 215 visits made by the Rodent Operator.

SMOKE ABATEMENTS

23 "timed $\frac{1}{2}$ hour" observations were taken during 1952.

One case of excessive black smoke emission was found and verbal notice was given with some improvement.

The chief offender in this direction appears to be a colliery chimney outside the district and the neighbouring local authority was approached on two occasions.

I should like to stress however, that in a place such as Normanton the domestic smoke nuisance is as great if not greater than the industrial nuisance due to the imperfect combustion of large quantities of low quality "miners" coal from fires burning night and day with excessive tarry deposits released at low levels. This is particularly noticeable in prefab housing estates.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

MILK SUPPLY

The majority of the milk sold in Normanton is bottled Pasteurised Milk and the year saw the closing of two local Pasteurising Plants who sold out to a large combine.

Whilst this is regrettable from a purely local aspect yet taking a broader view it is possible on a bigger scale to more adequately satisfy all the hygienic requirements of modern milk pastourisation.

Trouble was experienced during the summer months arising from the failure of some producers to cool their milk, but this was later remedied.

Number of Milk Retailers 57 (including shops)

Samples of milk were taken by the Senior Sanitary Inspector as follows:-

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ordinary milk Methylene Blue Test	7	11
Biological Tests for Tuberculosis	14	-
Pasteurised Milk Phosphatase Test	1	1
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	1	-
Tuberculin Tested.	1	-
Sterilised	5	-

The number of licenses in force are as follows:-

Dealers Licenses

(a)	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised.....	15
(b)	Tuberculin Tested.....	3
(c)	Pasteurised.....	16
(d)	Sterilised.....	36

Supplementary Licenses

Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised.....	1
Pasteurised.....	3
Sterilised.....	1
Accredited Producers Licenses.....	Nil
No. of Raw Milk (Undesignated) Dealers.....	Nil

24 visits were paid during the year to licensed premises.

No. of Samples taken by Officers of the West Riding County Council within the area

	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>
Milk	Nil	33
Drugs	Nil	2
Other Foods	1	23

The sample under heading "Other Foods" classified as adulterate was a sample of Pork Sausage which was found to be slightly deficient in meat content - The vendor of this sausage was cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

ICE CREAM

40 premises are registered under the provisions of Section 14, of the Food & Drugs Act 1938, and 63 visits were made to these during the year.

A total of 24 samples of ice cream were submitted for Bacteriological Examination and of these 19 were satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory.

I interviewed the manufacturers of the unsatisfactory samples and further samples proved satisfactory.

The details of the Bacteriological samples taken were as follow:-

Grade 1.....	14
Grade 2.....	5
Grade 3.....	1
Grade 4.....	4

MEAT INSPECTION

There is one Government Controlled Slaughterhouse in the

district which is small for the work it has to do.

What is needed in Normanton is a new Public Abattoir.

Particulars of animals slaughtered and examined during the year are as follows:-

Month	Cows	Bovines other than Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
<u>January</u>	14	42	181	34	1	272
<u>February</u>	8	39	265	11	-	323
<u>March</u>	8	23	184	47	-	262
<u>April</u>	10	67	212	97	-	386
<u>May</u>	5	52	134	72	-	263
<u>June</u>	3	23	161	66	-	253
<u>July</u>	7	52	115	67	-	241
<u>August</u>	12	128	331	36	-	507
<u>September</u>	9	122	401	4	-	536
<u>October</u>	30	75	571	16	25	717
<u>November</u>	35	58	545	11	1	650
<u>December</u>	10	36	208	46	-	300
Totals	151	717	3308	507	27	4710

218 visits were paid to the slaughter-house during the year and 31 visits to Butchers Shops together with 188 visits to other food shops, 267 visits were also made to food preparing premises.

DETAILS OF DISEASED ORGANS AND CARCASSES CONDEMNED

Beef

Bovine carcasses and all viscera.....	5
Heads & Tongues.....	67
Lungs.....	70
Hearts.....	7
Skirts.....	8
Livers.....	97
Part livers.....	175

Stomachs.....	4
Intestines.....	7
Kidneys.....	10
Udders.....	5
Spleens.....	2
Forequarters.....	8
Hindquarters.....	4
Frozen Beef.....	138

Pigs

Pig carcasses and organs.....	4
Lungs.....	4
Livers.....	8
Hearts.....	8
Stomach and Intestines.....	22
Kidneys.....	5
Pork Trimmings.....	33

Sheep

Plucks.....	18
Complete carcass and organs.....	1

Total weight of Beef condemned.....	4876 lbs.
Total weight of Beef offal condemned	7186 lbs.
Total weight of pig carcass meat condemned.....	1349 lbs
Total weight of pork offal condemned.....	394 lbs
Total weight of mutton condemned.....	79 lbs
Total weight of sheep offal condemned.....	106 lbs
Total weight of frozen beef condemned.....	138 lbs

6442	7686
7686	

Total condemned	14128
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Private pigs inspected.....13

AMOUNT OF MEAT CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Meat2506

Offal.....2746

Total 5252

The condemned meat is stained and removed to Pontefract for sterilisation for animal feeding stuffs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cows	Bovines not Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Nos. slaughtered	151	717	27	3308	507
Nos. inspected	151	717	27	3308	507
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	-	1	5
Carcases in which some part or organ is condemned	55	175	-	18	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	37.75%	24.55%	-	0.57%	3%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases in which same part or organ was condemned	45	67	-	-	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	31.13	9.35	-	-	2.56

OTHER FOODS

188 visits were paid to food shops selling other foods

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

32 tins.....Apples
 2 tinsApricots
 28 lbs.....Apricots (dried)
 11½ lbs.....Bacon
 39 tins.....Beans
 2 tins.....Beef Loaf
 117 lbs.....Biscuits
 1 tin.....Blackcurrants

277	lbs.....	Boiled Ham
2	tins.....	Carrots
84	tins.....	Cherries
1	tin.....	Condensed Milk
2	tins.....	Crab Paste
8	doz.....	Eggs
1	packet.....	Figs
1	tin.....	Fruit Salad
10	tins.....	Grapes
5	jars.....	Jam
1	jar.....	Lemon Cheese
21	tins.....	Luncheon Meat
1	jar.....	Mixed Pickles
15	tins.....	Oranges
2	tins.....	Ox Tongue
2	tins.....	Peaches
5	jars.....	Pears
14	tins.....	Peas
1	jar.....	Pickled Cabbage
4	tins.....	Pineapple Crush
35	tins.....	Plumbs
2	tins.....	Prunes
1	tin.....	Salmon(Grade 1)
3	tins.....	Sardines
24 ¹ / ₂	lbs.....	Sausage
7	tins.....	Soup
12	tins.....	Stewed Steak
2	tins.....	Strawberries
96	tins.....	Tomatoes
17	tins.....	Unsweetened Milk
5	tins.....	Veal and Ham Loef
9	Xmas Puddings

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

133 visits were paid during the year to cases of infectious disease and 41 disinfections were carried out after infectious disease.

Bedding was disinfected at the Castleford disinfection station.

SHOPS ACT 1950

36 visits were paid under the above mentioned act. In one case suitable and sufficient means of ventilation was not provided in the shop. This was remedied after notice.

PETROLEUM ACTS

12 premises are licensed to store petroleum and all these

have underground tanks.

An informal notice was served and was duly complied with.

PESTOLOGY

98 issues of Gammexane powder were made to householders.
11 Disinfestations were carried out to the houses shown for the following reasons:-

	No. of Houses
Bugs	5
Flies.....	2
Cockroaches.....	3
Fleas.....	1
	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>11</u>

Gammexane smoke generators, 5% D.D.T. solution were both used.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL GENERAL POWERS ACT 1951

The above mentioned Act which came into force during the year provided for, amongst other things the notification of intention to slaughter animals otherwise than for human consumption and the registration of Hairdressers and Food Hawkers and their premises.

15 Hairdressers and barbers were registered under the above Act as also were 5 Food Hawkers and 3 Food Hawkers Premises

The total number of visits made for the purposes of the Act was 51.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT AND REGULATIONS 1951

No. of premises licensed for manufacture or storage for distribution of such materials.....	Nil
No. of premises registered under the Act.....	1
No. of visits made under the Act during the year.....	5
No. of samples taken.....	Nil

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total No. of houses.....5584

This shows an increase of 6 all these being private enterprise houses.

Reconditioned after mining subsidence.....10

No. of back to back houses:-

Normanton.....203

Altofts.....95

No. of single back type houses (No through ventilation:-

Normanton.....49

Altofts.....12

No. of Council Houses. Traditional type houses.....795

Prefabricated Type Houses.....200

No applications have been received for work of improvement under the Housing Act 1949.

The National Coal Board have continued their practice of providing hot water supply to more of their properties.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

The list of foodshops in the district is as follows:-

Fish and Chip Shops.....	25
Butcher's.....	37
Greengrocer's Retail.....	17
Greengrocer's Wholesale and Stores.....	5
Grocer's.....	62
Mixed Businesses.....	38
Sweets and Tobacco.....	12
Confectioner's.....	7
Bakehouses.....	9
Abattoirs.....	1
Snack Bars and Cafes.....	8
Beer Shops.....	1

282 visits were made under the Act and the Clean Food Byelaws as a result of which the following action was taken:-

No. of written informal notices served under the Act and Byelaws made thereunder.....18

No. of cases in which verbal notice only was given..... 5

The following is a summary of the work carried out as a result of the above action:-

Shop fronts repaired or renewed.....	1
Defective ceiling repaired or renewed.....	2
Defective floors repaired or renewed.....	3
Ventilation provided to shops food-rooms etc....	2

Hot water supply provided.....	2
Cold water supply provided.....	2
Wash hand basins provided.....	3
Soap and Towels provided to shops food-rooms etc....	2
Walls of shops and food-rooms redecorated.....	5
Ceilings of shops and food-rooms redecorated.....	5
Glass show cases provided to shops.....	5
Other action taken to prevent contamination of food.....	2
Notices provided in Sanitary conveniences regarding washing of hands.....	4

No legal action was taken during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Council is responsible for all refuse collection and disposal and for the collection and subsequent disposal of Salvage.

(1) REFUSE STORAGE

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the end of the year:-

Dustbins.....	6194
Privy Middens.....	6
Pail Closets	18

Galvanised bins can again be obtained and the ones recommended and sold by the department are the 2½ cubic ft. B.S.S. bins galvanised after manufacture.

The privy middens and pail closets mentioned above are unfortunately beyond the reach of the sewers.

(2) REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

The following table gives the numbers and types of receptacles cleansed:-

	1952 - 3
Dustbins.....	213421
Privy Middens.....	302
Pail Closets.....	936

Collections take place weekly in the summer months and at intervals of 9 or 10 days in the winter months in accordance with good refuse collection practice.

(3) TRANSPORT

4 Karrier Bantam lorries of 7 cubic yard capacity are in use, 3 being in regular use and Karrier No. 4 being the spare vehicle which is used half the week for salvage and wet middens and also to help out when a breakdown occurs or at holiday times.

(4) STAFF

Drivers.....	3
Ashmen.....	12
Tipman.....	1
Salvage man.....	1

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The method of refuse disposed is by Controlled Tipping and the number of loads tipped was 4051 split up as follows:-

	No. of loads
Wakefield Rd. Tip.....	1570
Fox Tip.....	1024
Snydale Quarry.....	1157
Reynard's Field.....	300
Total	<u>4051</u>

As can be seen from the above, tipping commenced at Snydale Quarry during the year. This quarry was partly filled with water which filled in almost as fast as it could be emptied, this necessitating daily pumping to prevent the refuse becoming foul and stinking. At first the pump was housed on a raft but this did not prove a satisfactory arrangement many employees of the Council receiving a "ducking".

Subsequently a shaft was built and this was found to be an ideal arrangement.

It will however be necessary in order to prevent nuisance to continue pumping at the quarry for a considerable time to come but the initial more difficult phase has now passed and the Quarry is proving an ideal tip owing to its more or less central situation.

St. John's Tip Wakefield Rd. is approaching completion and this should occur sometime in the next 12 months.

Fox Tip continues to render useful service.

SALVAGE

The materials salvaged are waste paper, bones, string, old iron and other metals, rags, rugs and carpets.

The following are the figures for the financial year showing the amounts of salvagable materials collected and the cash obtained:-

Waste Paper

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	49	16	1	-	498	6	7
July - September	41	9	3	-	311	3	1
October - December	43	4	2	-	324	3	10
January - March	47	11	1	-	350	17	11½
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	182	1	3	-	1484	11	5½
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

Rags

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	2	10	2	23	55	15	7
July - September	1	18	-	18	42	16	11
October - December	1	11	1	14	42	7	1
January - March	1	7	-	20	38	9	6
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	7	7	1	19	179	9	3
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

Rugs and Carpets

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	1	18	2	4	12	6	9
July - September	1	5	3	10	5	7	3
October - December		8	3	19	2	13	6
January - March.		18	2	21	5	12	2
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	4	11	3	26	25	19	8
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

Bones

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June		5	3	-	1	19	0
July - September		6	-	21	2	10	3
October - December		6	-	-	2	0	0
January to March		6	-	-	1	8	0
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	1	3	3	21	7	17	3
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

String

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June			3	7		6	6
July-September		1	4	18	1	1	4
October - December		1	2	25		18	6
January - March		1	-	27		14	10
		5	3	21	3	1	2

Metal

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	1	7	1	21	3	10	10½
July - September	1	7	2	-	2	1	3
October - December	1	7	1	-	2	0	10½
January - March							
	4	2	-	21	7	13	0

TOTAL SALVAGE REVENUE

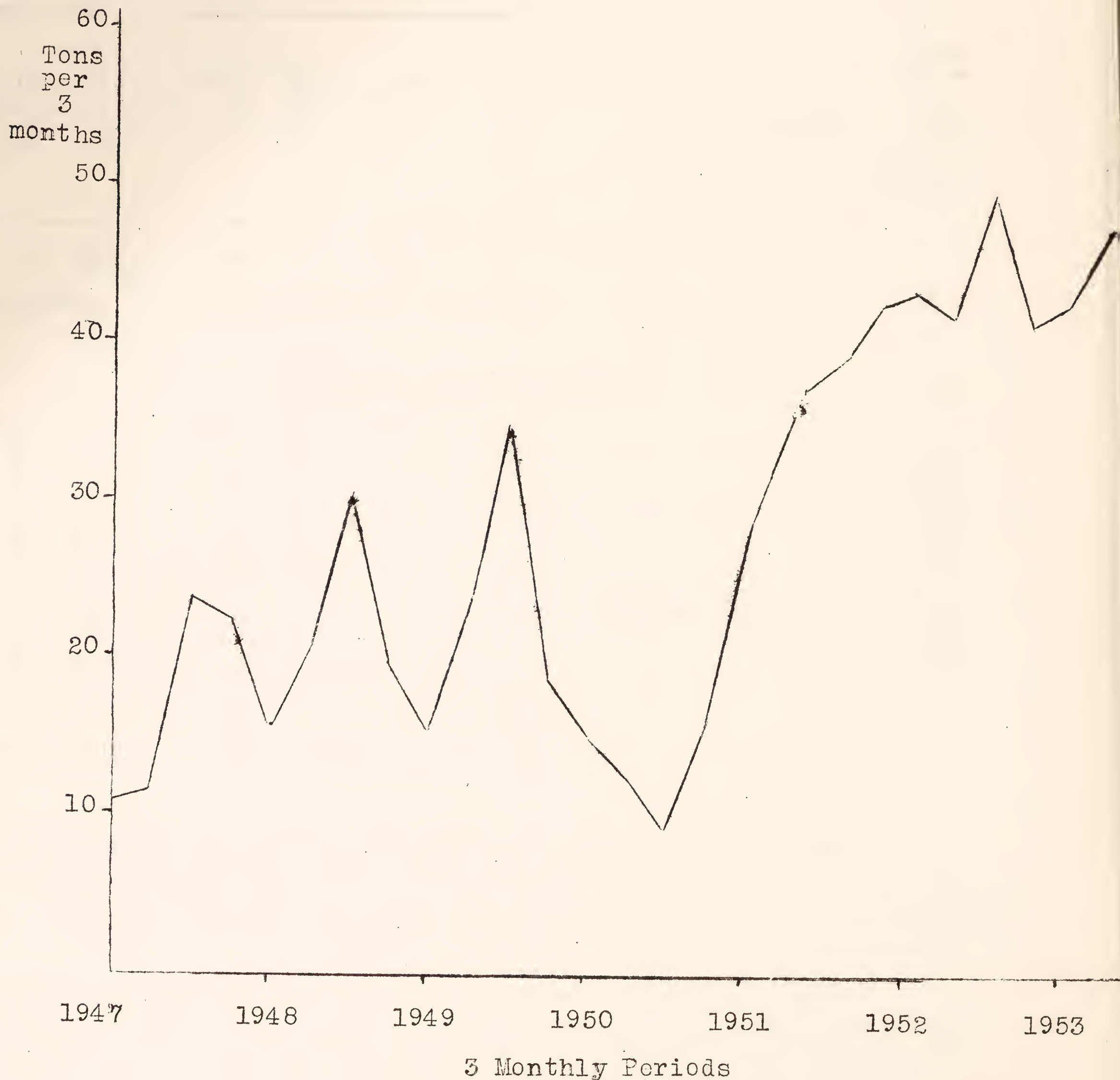
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	182	1	3	-	1484	11	5
Rags	7	1	2	13	179	9	3
Rugs and Carpets	4	7	3	-	25	19	8
String		5	1	21	3	1	2
Bones		19	3	14	7	17	3
Metals	4	2	-	21	7	13	0
Rail charges and haulage					51	13	7
Old Baling Shed					18	10	0
Sundry Inc.					2	8	0
	199	13	-	24	1781	3	5

The following graph on page 2/24 shows the waste paper collected from 1947 onwards and shows that salvage collections have been maintained in spite of the difficult times of the last 12 months with a fall in the price of salvage and the limitation or voluntary rationing scheme.

This has been of necessity a year to when the pendulum has swung backwards in that the price of waste paper has fallen from £13 to £7 10s. a ton but in spite of that collections have been maintained for that happy happy day when big prices will again be our lot. The Department is fully geared up to make some profit when that day comes but that is not one of our primary objects, although very desirable. As you know the primary object of this important Department is to serve the Public and after that to make profit if it can.

Graph showing amount of waste paper collected from
1947 onwards to the end of the financial year

Note how the collections have been maintained in spite of difficult conditions of the last 12 months.



URBAN DISTRICT OF NORMANTON

DETAILS OF REFUSE COLLECTION DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE COST
1st APRIL 1952 - 31st MARCH 1953

Refuse Collection Disposal and Salvage

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries, Wages, Holiday, Sick Pay				6236	7	3
Superannuation and Insurances				635	10	6
General Administration Expenses				71	7	1
Motor Haulage				2890	12	7
Issues from Stores				2	6	2
Plant Hire (including Gully Machine)				26	7	2
<u>Loan Charges</u>						
Interest	16	12	11			
Loan Repayment	62	10	2	79	3	1
<u>Revenue Contributions to Capital:-</u>						
Snydale Quarry Tip	176	3	4			
Baling Shed	331	19	11	508	3	3
Miscellaneous items, protective clothing electricity, rents etc.				448	15	11
Gross Cost				10898	13	0
Deduct Income from Salvage etc.				1781	3	5
Total Net Cost for year				£9117	9	7

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I should like to express appreciation of the work of the Staff and workmen in my Department, and of the very great help and assistance given to me by the Heads and individual members of other Departments of the Council as well as by members of the Council collectively and individually.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

F. Wilson

Senior Sanitary Inspector

